WOMAN'S WORLD.

In intended that these columns shall frecor man's work in all the varied fields of usefulness ing the problem of self-support, protect then sough knowledge of forms of business and law spire them to attain to their rightful position, and thue through enlightened, elevated woman beed ennoble the home, the race, the Nation.

"Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother, bome-maker, as worker, as educator, as philanbropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human beweman is everywhere building for herself and ber generation. From all sections of this world. brief reports of individual and organized work, news items, thoughts, suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns. Address all such communications to

FIGURESON M. ADKINSON, 165 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Woman's Piace and Work, They are not most home who stay

Seside the hearth forever; The heart, and not the absent hands, The home ties hold or sever.

And they who guard for other homes The bliss themselves have tasted Bold far too dear love's priceless gold To let it e'er be wasted.

We do not fear, then, for your home;
We know, because you love it.
A thousand hearts unite to pray
That angels watch above it.
Alt Christian life is richer for
Bread duties wen attended:
And light from many a rescued home
With you home life is blended.

A Girl Tries to Understand Politics.

[Woman's Realm in Pit sburg Commercial Ga

Pap says there's no occasion for being alarmed, that we'll take to voting as naturally as ducks take to water; that he thinks women are born politicians, and he is in fawhich only goes to show that pap's early education was neglected, poor man! He says also "that we'll never know the fun we've missed all these years, until we've voted for a successful candidate, belonged to a tony upper crust club," and attended a primary meeting," but Billy Maginnis says "we must atterd a first-class Democratic banquet 'and an ineguration ball,' march with the militis until our feet are sore and our throats parched and dine on b uquets and five-dollar bills before we reach the climex of earthly

Sam says that when Catholicism, and Protestentism, and Repub loism, and Democracy. and aristocracy, and orthodoxy, are all dead and buried with the is no and oxy's of the when Woman Sull agists and Prohibi tionists: Weman's (hristian Temperance Unions, Universalists and Spiritualists rule the world, not only will "lions and lambs" dwell tegether in unity, but bulls and bears, Prohibitionists and Republicans; monopolists and communists: and people, and other people. Filly Maginais says, "he hopes to be translated before everything comes to pass, se be thinks that when a'l the crooked places are made straight, and all the rough places plain," this may be a very pretty country to lock at, but he is afraid it would be a mighty lenerome one to live in, especially during a

Aunt Maria says the hopes all this will come about without women voting, or men having to give up their little pleasures, or any body meddling with anything, just let brain was regarded with contempt; the alcons close gradually of themselves, and the dear men cease drinking because they discover that it really, in time, is apt to become somewhat it jurious if indulged in irg of the laws that occasionally bring out to excess, and if the dear communists will only be patient and industrious and economcal they will no doubt in time be in a position to monopolize, if they desire to do so; but, of course, when one of them becomes a millionaire he will soon shuffle of the sup

er abundant riches, and see that his poorer

neighbors have a strawberry short-cake for

Our relations and neighbors are of every decomination and shade of belief, from Episcopalians to Infidele, and do you wonder that a susceptible person like myself grows bewildered by the time the scraps are all gathered up and each one fitted to its surroundings, I hardly know what to think or believe or how I would vote if I had a chance, after Pap has held forth all evening on this "great and glorious" country under Republican rule and has assured us, over and over egain, that "all the religion, and morals, intelligence, wealth, prosperity, good clothes, railroads, telephones, patent medicines, dynamite and skating rinks, are the result of Republican principles and Republi-can rue! I say, "La me! is that so, Pap?" and he saps, "Of course it is; don't you know that yourself?" And I really believe every

single word of it. Then we go over to spend the evening with Scsan, and Billy Maginnis, and Billy says, 'This country is utterly ruined by Republican rule, or mis-rule; the banks are caying in, the mills shutting down, business dull, farms mor gaged the country filling up with Chinamen, Hungarins, Nihilista, tram pe, free-thinkers, and free voters; riots, communists, strikes, cigarettes and civil service reform, to say nothing of signal service

And I say, "La, me, is that so, Billy?" that yourself? There'll be a change now. Give | much a library. There were low bookcases us twenty four years at a stretch, and you'll see every man under his own vine and fig tree, and money in his pocket." And I think to myself how very nice that will be. | there was no side-board or constantly set I'll just wait and see. Sam says, "All the table, folly, immorality, wickedness in high places, 'I that times and dull times, are the result of piece of too much orthodoxy, politically as well as religiously; regular Kilkenny cat fighting going on all the time, because everybody s the old parties-when all men and women shall have equal rights, and equal laws. That will be the true republic. No more immorality, but perfect laws, truly administered" And I say, "La me, San, I thought you couldn't lecislate morals into men," and Sam says, "Wait and see it tried

Aunt Maria says "I wouldn't be compelled to enter politics for all the honors in the world; we women have our own places; and we should stay where Providence so evidently intended us to stay; anywhere that we heppened to be at the time, don't you know that if we vote we'll have to fight, in case there's war with China or anywhere? And we'll have to go to the dreadful polls on election day and bear wicked men swear; and see drunken men intoxicated; and be one of | iog. a mob. I don't how what polls are, I'm sure, but all the dear men say they are something dreadfully, awfully demoralizing. I think, perhaps, it's what they call the 'tariff, and we can't avoid it, either, it seems, for son either require a tariff before you can go to the polls or a "poll" before you can go tray, but so far as the ordinary paraphernalis to the "tartif," I can't remember which, but | of a dining room was concerned there was | cause of wit in others, but capable themselves of course the voters will know; and I say, | none of it at Mrs. Busyhand's. "La. Maris! is that so! That's what troubles me-there's so many things I can't under-

Women Authors Masquerading as Men.

IT. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar. The dapper clerk, Mr. Chuckster, in the "Old Curicelty Shop," is quite dissatisfied when Kit Nubbles is proved innocent of theft; and remarks that although the boy pound note, he is no doubt always up to something or other of that kind. It is in this way that critics of a certain type contrive to console themselves, when a woman has dore a good thing in literature, by pointing out the number of good things she has not yet done. To be sure, Miss Mary N. Murfree, of St. Louis, when she wrote under

e-arching views on the Wages Fund? If no!, her success does no more credit to woman.is the opinion of these critics, that Kit's not bappening to take that particular five pound "The nun's veiling has been washed saybappening to take that particular five pound note did to his honesty. "Just walt a while." they may in some measure encourage and strengthing some in every worthy effort, aid then in a live to far as to say that all "high creative work" still remains out of the reach of woman. perhap, with his fine realistic study, "The

Trippirgs of Tom Popinjay."

What a flood of light all this throws on the reasons why such very able women write under mesculine names! George Sand, Correr Beil, George Eliot, are but the type of many others. They wrote in that way not because they wished to be men. by it, and were so much nearer to a time went with everything. And when I say 'yel-when no such experiment of disguise would low brown," it is not really a yellow that I be needed. The mere fact that women take | mean, but rather a buff, a cream, a neutral men's names in writing, while no man tabs a woman's shows that an advantage is gained by the process. Meanwhile each particular success is called exceptional, and instead of rejoicing in it in a manly way, the critic of the other sex is very apt—if we may judge from certain newspapers—to rejoice in what it does not prove, rather than in what it proves. It is as if we were watching a Chinese woman trying to walk in spite of her han. we man trying to walk in spite of her ban- quisite decoration, over the creamy wall, deged feet. True, she has just walked into above and around the picture of Evangeline, the northeast corner of the room; but, mind and sent a protecting spray to Raphael's you, the will never get into the southeast Cherubs not far away. It was a wild vine, corner; she can never do it; and even if she found in the winter time, in the woods, and does, there is all the rest of the room!" The brought with its contorted garlands bodily more rational inference would seem to be into the pretty home for Christmas decorations if one point of the compass was not too tions three years before, and it was as crisp much for her, it would only be a question and graceful and pretty as ever. There were more rational inference would seem to be of t me when she would reach all the rest

When Mrs. Somerville wrote her "Mechanism of the Heavens," critics of this descripton admitted that she had proved, indeed, that women could master astronomy after a fashion, but probably chemistry would be beyond them. When Rosa Bonheur painted cattle it was remarked that probably she could not have painted men as well if she had tried. Then came Elizabeth Thompson in England, and painting men fighting—actual battle-pieces—and the critics turned round and wondered if she could delineate men at rest. No matter what a clever woman men at rest. No matter what a clever woman dees, the stupidest man has always discernment enough to think of something that she bas not done; and if, step by step, women held their own in every conceivable department except in writing treatiess on whist or backgen mon, then it would suddenly be discavered that whist and backgammon were the inaccersible climax of human intellect -the very north pole. I might say, in view of the name of the latest oracle on one of these subjects-and that in that sacred region no woman need apply. After all, with due respect to the great masculine intellect

does not all this seem a little silly? Why not simply reason about woman' intellect as we should about every othe care of gradual development? For some reasen or other, mere physical size has prior ity on this planet-first the reptile one han dred feet long, then the man six feet long This great change made, it seems credib ; that even the woman, who is only five feet long, may not be wholly crushed by h smallness, but may have her place in the universe. As, by the modern theory, man is gradually developed out of utter ignorance so is she, but, for some reason or other, man clowly. It is but yesterday that her

ing of the laws that occasionally bring out genius in men-that create a Shakespeare, for instance-and in her case we know still less. We only know that slowly, at long itterva's, and in spite of the obvious diradvantages of physical weakness, social discouragement, and insufficient education, she is beginning to do here and there, what may fairly be regarded as a first class intellectual

Until within a century but one single instance of this was recorded - that of Sappho, in lyric poetry. Within the last century other instances have followed-Rachel in dramatic art, Rosa Bonheau in animal painting, George Sand and George Eliot in prose fiction. These cases are unquestionable. Other women have at least reached a secondary place in other spheres-as Mrs. Somerville in science, Harriet Martineau in polit ical economy. Elizabeth Barrett Browning in poetry. The inference would seem natural that it is simply a case of slowly development; a thing not at all discouraging in a world where evolution reigns, and the last many women holding unusual posts, and comer generally wins. Meanwhile, as there busy at different kinds of work which are is no profession-not even the stage-in which a woman is not still a little handicapped, it is natural that she should disguise her work as man's work; that Fanny Mendelssohn should publish her music as her brother's, and that Miss Murfree should find com plete shelter under the very misleading name | turn we find ladies, born and bred in habits of Charles Egbert Craddock.

Mrs. Busyhand's Dining Room, Rs Furni ture and Decorations

[Emma C. Hardacre in Cottage Hearth.] If the finest room in the house is the par lor, then Mrs. Busyhand had none: her term sitting-room would barely do either; nor the And he says, 'Ol course it is; don't you see | library, for the dining-room was quite as around the walls with pictures above them there was a round table with papers and magazines in the center of the dining room

'I think a side-board a c'umsv.unnecessarv piece of furniture." said Mrs. Busyhand, "especially in a small house. The silver spread out on it for show, gets dusty, and it needs great care to keep a side board presentable. sure he's right, and nobody else is. Just My dishes I keep in a tight capboard in the wait till the great third party comes into little annex off the dining room. When power-the outgrowth of the best parts of all | my table is c'eared, and the dishes are washed and put in my cupboard, the food in the safe or refrigerator, the colored tablespread te placed, and covered with books until the next meal. When we came, books were about a'l we had, so I made part libra y of both dining and sitting rooms and it has worked well."

Buth rooms had great rugs of mottled brown almost covering the floors. "I should have preferred to have had the floors entirely covered; I like the looks of a carpet extending to the baseboard. But with these heavy cases which could not often be moved, a p rtable carpet was almost a necessity; therefore I stained my floors Spanish brown around the border, and can have the carpet moved and shaken at least once a we-k, which is easier and cleaner than sweep-

There were a few china plates in rests on the top of the low book shelves; there was a buffet in the corner filled with rare heirlooms of ancient ware, there was a placque on the wall; a picture or two on brackets; a water set of deep blue irridescent glass on a

"The new chairs I bought were mostly bamboo. I ornamented them with ribbons, but bright cushions and gay pillows in them —they are clean, serviceable and light. No work to move them about, and are comfortable summer or winter. They can be washed with scap suds like a board, and when discolored or marred can be guided or bronzed. My prettiest one I bought for a dollar, bscause it was so shopworn. An hour's work, did not happen to take that particular five- a dollar's worth of brown gold liquid bronzs, transformed it into a beauty; another dollar in gold brown satin ribbon and I had a chair for three dollars, that would have been cheap

at twelve dollars." The dining room curtains were golden brown nun's veiling, with a lengthwise stripe of the Nasturium border—the lovely border, Murfree, of St. Louis, when she wrote under the name of Charles Egbert Craddock, was the name of Charles Egbert Craddock, was but this discovery only gives these critics broken folds to the floor. The assurtiums were so perfect, that they did not suffer from contrasts with the window of blossoming nasturtiums, which were the only flowers in the room—golden, crimson, orange, lemon, seefal as knitted weelen socks. Let him al-

Quaternions, or developed any expecially maroon, every color, rioting us the strings, and tumbling down as in very delight in their lusty growth. At the north window

eral times; looks well summer or winter. I rip off the cretonne border, wash the cur-tains, wipe the border with a dry cloth, re-place it, and put my curtains up as new. I still remains out of the reach of woman.

"Romola" does not seem to such a critic to be high creative work, probably; that phrase stould be reserved for men; for little Twiggs, some in these heavy fabrics. These cost me one dollar and sixty cents a window, and carry out very nicely the soit, yellow brown tints that I wanted as the main tone of my

but because they wished for an unbased brown frieze brown painted border to floor, indemert as artists; and in each case they | mottled brown in rugs, with touch of crimgot it. When it came and in the form of tri- son in its border, to match the nasturtium umphant success, all women were benefitted | tints; the window of blooming colors that half wreaths of grasses, hung above pictures, and sheaves of wheat glittering against dark picture frames; cat tails tied with scarlet ribbon, showed off beautifully on the wall, a bunch of peacock faathers were likewise exquisitely defined, on the buff background, and the thousand conceits, of bitter-sweet and ground pine; of filmy Spanish moss and fluttering autumn leaves caught therein; of dried golden rod and yellow ground cher-ries, of purple iron weed, and the reddish brown burdock seeds; of sumach berries and dogwood balls; and the very handsomest of all I thought, was a branch of tesselly syca-more balls. With these decorations, disposed in the tasteful abundance that Mrs. Busyhand employed, barer rooms thon hers would have had a peculiar fascination.

This tasty little cottage did not impress one as being pretentions, essentric or stuffed. There was no affection of ancient furniture, or dec epit splendor, or china shop prettiness. You realize that a woman of artistic sensidities and small capital had set to work to make her most out of what she had and could | than coal. afford to buy. There was an honesty and gennineness in everything, and a rest in the very atmosphere of the place, as if the home was satisfied with itself and everybody who entered it was satisfied. Common traditions were icst. There was no side-board or hall or parler; no one room decked and the rest bare. It was genuine and simple thought, and its ornaments were mostly the gleanings of Mrs. Busy hand's rambles—the bunch of feathery grasses, the spray of scycamore balls, the dried vines, and the delicate feros -mementoes in themselves of days sunny or sad, and put into her strong hold, her tiny

castle, with as much appreciation as a silver

water set, or a stuffed plush chair would re-

Crive from other people.

The text of Mrs Busyhand's life was "Do vour best," Well for every housewife to have I the same. In food, in charitable work, in decoration, in planning comforts, she was conscientious; she was true. And things could not go far away with one who tried o help everybody, and she cherished so tenderly the pretty things God gives us-the treasures of field and forest which might be for many, but are seen but by the few. "Don't waste anything," was another motto, And the nice dishes she prepared, the pen-wipers made from bits, the doll bonnets of scrape, the thousand uses she found for trifles was to me a reproof and a lesson.

Expressions.

John A. Taylor, corporation counsel for the city of Brooklyn, answers to the inquiry of the civil service commissioner, that women are eligible to serve. He says, "No great hardship can arise from placing on the salary list a few of the class of females from whose money, collected through the tax-list, we are constantly paying the salaries of

We find throughout the Southern States ordinarily left to men. Some of the largest newspapers are owned and partly edited by women, and some of the successful stockbreeders of Kentucky are of the same sex. The "post-masters" of four of the largest cities in the South are post-mistresses. At every of seclasion and luxury, strugling cheerfully to support their children. Before the war it was considered derogatory for a Southern woman to earn money in any way. Now it is rather a matter of pride that she does it. She gams instead of losing caste by refusing to succumb to the hardships of fate,-

outh's Companion. Let the miserable cant of good women being sacrificed to "making a man better," be blotted out of print. No woman ought to risk her own happiness with the idea that she is called to lift up and keep a man from perdition, a man, too, who holds himself superior by the right of the ballot. He tells her that he is a lost sinner if she does not lead him into a higher life by becoming his wife. He pictures the future fafter marr age when she will see the fruition of her good work, he being a model husband and allowing no rough breath of heaven to roughen her pathway through life. But as the years flow on, the aftermath is very different from of course is her husband's inferior, after marriage sees her elf neglected or betraved. and her children dependent upon her own weary bands for support This is too often the invariable result when a woman marries a man to reform him .- Woman's Journal.

It is a fashion as old as civilization itself to deny to women the possession of that absolutely indefinable mental quality known as wit. Men of large and liberal minds grant them humor; but the higher attribute is not theirs, can never be theirs, from the very natu e of things. Miss Kate Sauborn, a lady who has been recently prominent in many ways, gave in New York a lecture on the "Wit and Humor of Women," that was said by good feminine and masculine judges to contain admirable specimens, both of delicate humor and incisive wit. She collected pleasantries from the writings of more than two hundred women; gave them with a grace and sparkle peculiar y her own, keeping her audier ce, many of them men, in a "continual vibration of applause and laughter." She is convinced that women are not only the of evolving it; that the world would acknowledge this truth were the wit of women lets delicate, refined and spontaneous, easier to catch and hold in hard lines. In closing she asserted that if it were possible to eliminate from the humor of men falsehood, profanity, and above all the squibs against women, that there would be but little left of that boasted masculine treasure.- New Orleans Times Democrat.

Care of the Baby.

Harper's Bazar. Your baby's garments should be loose, and frequently changed. As children of an early age require much warmth, the best materi-Be sure you have your baby's night gown made of flannel, with a long skirt, for, like

ways sleep in his crib beside your bed, but not with you in your own bed. Keep him out of currents of air, and be careful not to out of currents of air, and be careful not to place his crib between a window and door. Until he is fully three years old he will want to sleep the greater part of the day. Six hours every day should be passed by him in slumber, besides the repose of the night. But if at any time, either night or day, he should not seem inclined to sleep when he is laid down for the purpose, do not rock him. Rocking induces slumber, it is true, but by congesting the blood-vessels of the brain, which are in childhood singularly succeptible and delicate. Take the child in your arms if he will not sleep, sing to him or put him on a will not sleep, sing to him or put him on a mattress in front of the fire and let him feel the warmth of the flame on his body. Children are often sleepless because they are

Twice a day, morning and evening, let your baby have a bath of wa'er. The water used must be tepid, about 85° or 90° Fahr. For the morning bath me unscented soap, making a lather of it and applying it plentifully over the whole body, the head included. In the evening you do not not have the ecap. Be sure you do not not have hard water, containing alkaline salts, for your child's bath. Immediately after he is washed envelop him in a warmed Turk'sh towel, and rub him a'l over thoroughly and towel, and rub him a'l over thoroughly and briskly. Then powder him from head to foot with simple violet powder, taking care purchase the best quality you can procure. As soon as the child is dressed in the morning, or even before he is dressed, if the ling, or even before he is dressed, if the weather be not too cold, put him on his mattress before the fire, and let him kick there to his heart's content. If this is done before he is dressed, he should be loosely wrapped in flannel in such a way as not to impede his free movements. As he grows older, let him crawl about as he likes, on y mind that no pins are dropped about on the floor, and that all draughts are carefully excluded from under doors and windows. Exercise, untrammelled and vigorous, is as necessary in infancy as in adult age. In fine weather you Stoves, Carpets, infancy as in adult age. In fine weather you must see that your babe gets taken out into the open air once every day about noon, for an hour, well protected from cold, but without any constriction about the throat. Cloaks or tippets hanging from the neck are most injurious; the free passage of the air in the windpipe is thereby hindered, and choking may ensue. We hope you get plenty of sunshine and air in your nursery. While the nurse and baby are out for their walk, open the windows of their room; and, unless the weather be too cold, do the same again later in the day while you take the baby into the drawir g-room for a change. Sunshine, re member, is the best thing possible for your child, and you should let him have all you can of it. Fire warmth is the next best thing, but nothing can compensate for the was tof sun heat and light. Mind you keep an efficient nursery-guard before your tire, and burn wood, if you can get wood, rather

FASHION AS IT FLIES.

Details of Dress-Models for Black Silk Dresses - Dress Bonnets. The New York Poet says: Among the minor matters of dress it is noticeable that

the narrow and high-heeled shoes, once the rage, are wholly discarded. A lady now apdescription. In the matter of veils-just now in uncommon use as a protection against the cutting spring winds-it is fashionable to west them lower on the face than formerly. Hisherto they have been permitted to reach no further than the tip of the nose. To nection with the agains of the toilet, all these apparently insignificant details are of importance. We say tr.fles, but in matters pertaining to woman's dress, as in me graver affairs of life, there are absolutely no trifles, but in matters pertaining to women's dress, as in the graver aff-irs of li'e there are absolutely no triff ... By neglecting details, so called, results which superficially viewed, seem strangely isadequate, are very frequently brought about. A lace pin the least awry, a collar or a lace frill a bit dingy at its edges, a glove or a boot with even a single button missing have power to spoil the entire effect of an otherwise perfectly appointed totlet, just as any neglect of society's code, however small, prejudices the offender in the eyes of those whose Alpha and Omega are represented by severe social culture and etiquette; or, to take a stand on higher ground, as small mo al delinquencies destroy faith in that which in the main is really a stanch and upright character. The tremendous influence possessed by small matters, and the immeasanable potency and power of so-called trifles. are so little understood and valued that one would fain designate them afresh, giving them a rame and a place less misleading, and if possible adequate to express properly their retentiality and power. The "philosophy of little things" is a study worth pursuing. Tr fles light as air, and but lightly estremed by the thoughtless and inconsiderate, may procure results far from trifling or unimportant: The genius of an artist may be seen in the single lily which he puts upon canvas as strikingly as in the most pretentious bandiwork of his brosb. The woman dressed in the richest and most attractive at tire, by certain simple and deft accessories may heighten the charm of personal appear ence and add grace and beauty to a costume which even in the absence of these "trifl-s' may have been regarded as perfect. No wo man can be said to know the art of dressing who does not consider herself with the simplest details of her apparel, and if she can not trast to her own taste, or doubt her ability to judge of the fitness of things, there remains for her a field of study which satisfactory returns.

MODELS FOR BLACK SILK DRESSES. A handsome dress that will serve as a

model for other black silk dresses is of black S cilienne, with the front and side breadths fallir g quite plain, like panels, while on each side is a deep pleated fan with narrow jetted galloon run on the edge of each pleat; wider galloon borders the panels. Above this is a short crossed drapery of the Sicilienne, while the back hangs long and straight to the foot. The barque is pointed. short, and without pleats; a V of the wide galloon trims it in front and back, and a large bow with sash ends falls on the tournure, being set on the back just below the waist line. A more elegant black dress is of Bengaline, with veivet for the vest, and a single deep fall of black blson lace gathered under the short front and side drapery, and covering the foundation skirt. The basque has a narrow veit, all in one piece of velvet, with a row of jet buttons each side, and laced scross with suk cord. The high color has velvet in front of it the width of the top of the vest, and the velvet cuff has lace laid in folds above it. The Bengaline drapery is a twisted scarf above the deep lace fall in front, while the back is in two pointed wings that have three wide pleated floonces between. Other black dresses combine watered silk with a Bengaline over-dress, using it for the front of the skirt entirely, or else with merely a front and back breadth. For summer there are very pretty dresses of black surah, with a fan apron edged with wide lace, and some ruffles of lace or of surah at the foot, or else the skirt and over-skirt are made of stripes of satin and moire, while the basque is of plainsursh; the latter is an economical dress, as it does not require lace for trimming. Very rich black dresses for summer are made of China crape embroidered or brocaded for the skirt, while the overdress is made of lace, either entirely of piece lace or else of lace flornces formed into lengthwise stripes that alternate with bands of plain crape or of watered silk. These crrpe and lace dresses take the place of the brocaded grenadines formerly used, while beaded grenadine is now employed as parts of combination black dresses. The beaded grenadine basque and front breadths are preferred to the velvet figured grenadines of last year, and these I tated," was the reply, "and in my opinion | itself.

peering upon the promenade wearing a pair of tapering French heeled shoes is almost as great a rarity as one wearing a trained dress. The absence of jewelry is also very marked, especially in the wearing of earrings of any 97 East Washington Street and 14 and 16 South Delaware.

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cresses usually have almantle of the same to it is one that has also been greatly exaggerto with them.

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Ice Chests,

Diess capotes are of white or ecru braids, with the top of the cluster made entirely of flowers. For this cluster a bunch of maidenbair ferns in which a few rose-buds are placed is a pretty trimming for a young lady's bonnet. Many yellow flowers are ma sed together for brunettes, and blon ies will again wear the bunches of margueriets that were in great favor last year. Heliotropes and violets are the fashionable flowers with Perisienness, but they are so seldom liked here, except for light mourning or for elderly ladies. Convolvuli in pink and blue clusters, pasturifums in their many vellow shades, thistles and orchids of odde-t form are favorite montures; these are often made with velvet petals, and in many of them the long stems are massed together, while others have tiny humming-birds or bees resting upon them. Roses are less used than formerly, but are sometimes arranged with foliage in the center of a rosatte of lace. Sometimes lace is sewed together on its straight edges and made to trim straw bonnets in a scarf style, and to form strings. The partes of lace that have long been out of use can be employed in this way; they need not be cut from the rosette, or if flowers are praferred on top, the long barb can be fastened on the lower part of the crown by an ornament, and pass down the sides quite separate

from the bonnet, to fasten under the chin. There is no settled rule about strings, except that the wide ribbons offered in the first importations have not found favor. Narrow if happily cultivated will yield her large and | strings of velvet, gauze, or moire ribbon are made quite short, so as merely to tie in a very small bow, or else they are each a yard and a quarter long, and are tied in a longlooped bow. The set bow of velvet, cut in four points and tightly strapped is convensent, and will still be generally used. The novelties in such things are bows of lace. either ecru or black, fastened or strapped by headed net or an ornament, or else the entire bow is formed of beads.

Among other dress bonnets there are transparent capotes made of straw beads strung on wires at intervals, and trimmed with lace. Still others are made entirely of fine small jet beads strung closely together to imitate straw braid, and these are simply trimmed by a cluster of pale blue myosotis or pink rese-bads, or yellow buttercups, and are fastened at the throat by a bow of sjet, with the ends in leaf shape.

WOMEN'S FEET.

The Experiences of a Veteran Shoemaker on the Subject. [Cleveland Leader.]

"There is little doubt in my mind." sa'd a Superior street shoe dealer yesterday, "that it is in the selection of footgear that people are most fastidious. I am well aware that every one who caters to the fancies of the community has a hard row to how, but when the average person gets out to purchase shoes then comes the time that is calculated to try men's souls. It requires a hard effort for one to repress a forcible expression of his feelings on some occasions, but by experience he learns to pear the torture in silence. In after years he is even enabled to hide his thoughts behind the most winning of smiles. The man who succeeds in the business is he who succeeds in pleasing a patron with the first or second pair of shoes taken from a box. Let him fail in this before he has spread a large array of footgear before the prospective purchaser and he will have almost endless trouble. It all lies in the abil ity to tell at a glance the quality of shoes de-sired by a customer."

"Is much difficulty experienced in dealing with women?" was asked "That is a subject that has been much agi-

ated. Women have a strong natural desire, one that almost appears to be inborn, to have as small and shapely feet as possible, but except in a limited number of cases the desire is kept within bounds. It is not unu val for one to insist on crowling a No foot into a shoe two sizes smaller, but the majority while buying footwear have in view mainly their personal comfort. There appears also to be a growing tendency in favor of comfortable sho s even at the expense of

"Speaking of size, does the average differ in various parts of the country?" asked the

'I don't know just what foundation it has or what investigations have been made into tle subject," said the dealer, "but it is generally recognized that the ladies of the East wear the smallest shoes. It is said that the average size of the shoes worn there range from 11/2 to 21/2. In Cleveland it probably ranges from the latter figure to 31/2, and many shoes a half a size larger are disposed of here. Shoes get larger as you progress to

"How about the Chicago girls?" "The belles of that city have to some extent been slandered, but it is a fact that their pedal extremities are larger than the ordinary. Tae sizes probably run from numbers 3 to 4, so you see that although not as diminutive as they might be the feet of the young ladies are not so large that they merit the widespread attention bestowed on them. As between Chicago and St. Louis I think nature in this respect distributed favors with an impartial nand. An exception to all that has been said, however, is the case of a Sandusky belle. While only seventeen years of age she wears a number twenty four shoe. On o thus does not take a position in the bank. ground even in the case of feet. A New York boot and shoe manufactory recently issued to the trade a circular of which the proportions of this young lady's feet formed a prominent feature. After much trouble the manufacturer secured a piece of paper large enough to contain an outline of the last from which the shoes were made, and n addition filled the publication with poetry appropriate to the subject. It attracted great attention, and was much commented upon

"What is the average size of shoes worn by men?" was next asked. "In Cleveland," responded the informant, "I think that it ranges from numbers six to eight. It is of number seven, however, that we have the greatest demand. Once in a while we have a call for numbers eleven or twelve, out few men require protectors of such ample dimensions. As in the case of the women the shoes worn by Esstern men are smaller than those of their brethren in

Mr. Arthur Taylor says that the first undoubted mention of glass in windows he had been able to find was a passage in Lactantini, supposed to have been written about A. D. 300, "per fenestram lucente vitro," Glass for the adornment of church windows was introduced into England by the venerable Bede in the latter part of the seventh cen-tury. Leo III., who becamee Pope at the end of the eighth century, is said to have adorned windows of the Lateran Church with colored glass.

The largest deposits of salt on the Pacific coast are found in Nevada, according to the Ecientific American. The most remarkable of these deposits is that on the Rio Virgen, a few miles north of the Colorado River, in the extreme southern corner of the State. A fermation occurs at this point consisting of rock salt, resting on, and to some extent intermixed with a sedimentary granite, and of such magnitude that it may be said to constitute a notable portion of the mountain



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